

The MACDONALD COLLEGE *Journal*⁺

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NOVEMBER 1941



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

New Price Regulations

Since the outbreak of the war there has been some regulation of prices. Regulation is now extended and includes wages. The application is to be made general with provision for a few notable exceptions. After November 17, the highest prices permitted are those prevailing during the period from September 15 to October 11, 1941. The exceptions mentioned are allowance of a bonus to wage earners to cover increased living costs and provision for some variation in prices of farm products. In the case of some farm products the possibility of minimum prices has been mentioned.

Some degree of regulation of both wages and prices is nothing new. Partial regulation is seldom satisfactory and does not usually last long. This is because the finished product of one may be the raw material of another. For instance the grower of grain may regard that as his final product but it may be only the raw material of the feeder. This shows the need to make regulation general, if it is to be done at all, even in the farming business. This explains the linking of assistance to farming with the new price regulations.

The method of assisting farming includes a bonus where crops have failed and the payment of transportation costs on grain and feeds to deficit areas. Payments where crops have failed are based on the need to maintain a minimum total income for the business or the district. The payment of transport charges on feeds to the areas that feed more than they grow locally, is an attempt to increase or at least keep up the production of livestock and livestock products in those districts.

One reason for regulating the prices of farm products is to make sure of the required supply. The amount of farm products required, both for the home market and for overseas, is now pretty definitely known for at least a few months in advance. In some lines at least, farm products are now provided on order. The stabilization of demand and of price may be expected to bring a greater degree of regularity of supply. The provision for variation in prices from time to time may be needed to give expansion the desired direction.

Criticism may well be withheld until more details of the new regulations are available or until it may be seen how they work out in practice. Some possible developments may be mentioned now. It may be expected that these regulations will stabilize business in showing the producer what is expected of him. Quota allowances and regulated price may secure, in some lines at least, a more regular supply.

A regular output of farm products is not to be expected. Variations in seasons, market requirements, and sources of supply must all be considered. Rationing may be required. Even this might not injure the diet in a country so generously supplied with food.

It is not to be expected that these regulations will please everyone. It is quite certain that some vexations and hardships will result. Yet, there is no great objection to the general scheme. That will be most likely to develop in connection with the difficulty of detailed application. It must be remembered that these regulations are designed to assist in the war effort and at the same time to limit inflation. To the extent that they fulfil these aims, they offer greater assurance of victory and at the same time simplify post-war readjustment. This step appears now necessary. It is a bold experiment. Benefits to be expected depend upon how well the regulation is carried out. If it works well in practice it may last a long time.

The History We Are Living

The recent Convention of Protestant Teachers was notable for its emphasis on two points; the necessity for definite education for democracy and the importance of larger co-operation between the school and the community for that total enrichment of life which is necessary if the spirit of democracy is to become general. Among several excellent addresses was one by Mr. P. J. Philip, radio commentator and journalist under the title of this article. An address by R. J. P. Mortished of the International Labour Organization bore on the same general theme. We print below significant extracts from these two addresses.

P. J. PHILIP—"The History we are Living"

I hold with all my force that when a hurricane wind is blowing, such as is just now sweeping the world, the only part for any honorable man is to plant his feet firmly, take a deep breath and fight for his life and for those things in life which, rightly or wrongly, he believes to be true. We've got to save the ship and to do it we shall have to strain every nerve and muscle in us . . .

I was present in the Clock Room of the Quai d'Orsay, standing just behind Paderewski, when Woodrow Wilson launched the League of Nations. "I am thinking, now," he said, as he spoke of the economic organization of the world, "of those millions of men and women who go to bed each night and rise in the morning without the stimulus of a lively hope." It was one of the few occasions when anyone remembered that the world is made up of men and women and children . . .

I would rather appeal to your intelligence than to your emotions and ask you to face the facts squarely so that you may be the better prepared to do your part in fighting this war, where it must also be fought, and in preparing peace when the time comes in the schools and the homes. For this war is not just another war with Germany. It is essentially a part of that continuous struggle in which mankind has been engaged so long, to discover and decide how best men can be governed for their own good.

I would suggest to you that the form of our Government is eventually not so important as its spirit. What is important is that government should not fall into the hands of ignorant, prejudiced, ill-balanced men and evil men . . .

If we are to beat a fanatic regime we must ourselves become fanatic. Somehow we must rediscover that spirit of adventure, that faith and fearlessness which brought your ancestors, French and English, to these shores to fight the Indians, to fight nature, to fight each other and so eventually, by faith, to found a single great nation dedicated to the principle of human liberty and personal worth . . .

We are fighting for our lives, and when I say our lives I mean for happiness, and joy and laughter, for love and beauty in life, for the right to make jokes and criticize our institutions and the men we elect to govern us . . .

To that end let us of the British Empire make a new resolve, and teach it, that we shall keep the faith in which we have lived since Runnymede, that the citizen is before God and the law the equal of the King, and that a man is an end in himself.

R. J. P. MORTISHED—

"Democracy and Post-War Problems"

There are no post-War Problems. The problems we shall have to face after the war are the problems we ought to be facing now, the problems we ought to have faced long ago — and if we had faced them probably we should not have had the war.

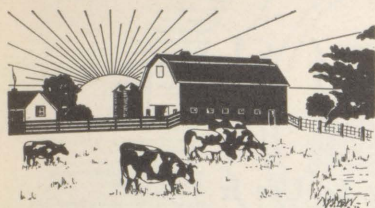
The difference the war makes is not in the nature of the problems but in their intensity and in the resources available to solve them.

"It is not the formal framework of democracy that is needed. An army cannot elect its officers or vote on what its strategy shall be. It is the raw stuff of democracy that is called for, men who feel free, and feel themselves by natural right the equals of their fellows; men who accept regulations and order restrictions on their individual actions — because they realize the need for these in strengthening their collective actions; men who accept commands as part of inescapable methods by which they themselves can achieve their own desires and aims — an army of free men." Quoted from: Tom Wintringham in "New Ways of War."

If Government is to be *for* the people it must be *by* the people . . . The only man who really knows where the shoe pinches is the *man* who wears it . . . If the citizen does not govern himself then you have not democracy and you never will have it, for the system of government will sooner or later break down.

Good Government is a continuous process, not an affair of an election once every few years, but an affair of every day.

Convert your passive subjects into active citizens, "conscious partners in the commonwealth and makers of its destiny" — then you will have a real democracy capable of solving its own problems.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Beef Cattle Prospects in Quebec

by L. H. Hamilton

BEF prospects in Quebec are promising, if one can judge by the enthusiasm of the breeders. The large number of well-finished steers on display at Sherbrooke gave one the impression that better bulls are being used and better females being kept in the breeding herds of this province than has been true for some time past. The finish on the cattle as a whole left no doubt about the ability and skill of the feeders, and the very satisfactory prices added an extra tone of confidence which could not pass unnoticed. The annual meeting of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, which was held during the show and sale, though not largely attended, was followed with keen interest by those present. It is interesting to note that after a considerable effort a large and quite comprehensive programme has been started to establish beef farming on a more permanent basis. This is the first time for many years that everyone appears to be pulling in the same direction. The Provincial and Federal Governments have been approached and are assisting in carrying on a farm improvement contest, feeding projects and in many other ways. A committee has been set up to study particular phases of beef production and prepare material for distribution among breeders and feeders. A fieldman has been appointed to devote his time to the beef man's interest. In fact, beef production is being organized. The speakers who addressed the meeting emphasized the preferred position of beef at the present time. It was pointed out that under more normal conditions hog prices should average three cents per pound above cattle and that for some time past cattle have been above this expected price. Hides may not be exported and are selling at a pegged price. A quota has been placed on vegetable oils. It appears possible that this controlled price policy is likely to be extended and it is now up to the farmer to keep a steady supply of good beef available.

Will Improvement Continue?

The most superficial consideration of present day conditions in Canadian live stock productions will reveal the fact that the situation is much improved as compared with any period since 1930. Will this continue? With the present tendency for prices to rise higher and higher we are likely to have expansion, but where and what form will it take? Can we in Quebec develop a sound beef enterprise and under what conditions? Unless attention is given to these matters by our breeders and feeders as well as others, we

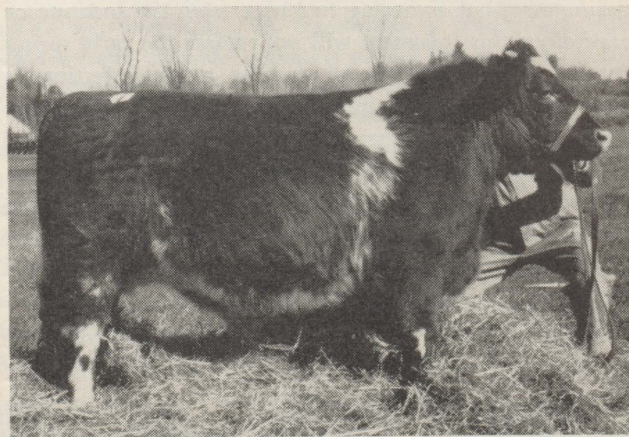
may build superficially and those desirable permanent features may be overlooked.

The late Mr. George Rothwell, in speaking to the Animal Production Society in 1936, said, "Briefly, it would seem that we must raise fewer and better cattle or find more market outlets." Our markets at the present moment appear adequate, but how about the quality of the cattle which are being marketed and which guarantee our future market? We are an exporting country. Because of this we have in the past been subjected to the whims and vagaries of our neighbours to the south in respect to tariffs and the alternate market, Great Britain, has not proven too satisfactory. This has been due not alone to restrictions, but also to high marketing costs, low prices due to competition and the fact that Canadian shippers have not always catered to the preferences of their British customers. We have had our ups and downs. If it is possible through forethought or planning to avoid some of the down trends, it should be done.

Production is Increasing

In the United States the present trend is toward a higher production in beef. In fact, it has been pointed out recently that an all time high in production may be expected by the year 1944 or 1945. It is further pointed out that cattle values, where measured in terms of other commodities, are at or past the peak of the present cycle. If price averages for all commodities continue to rise, as they probably will for the duration of the war, the price of cattle will rise,

(Continued on page 13)



The Grand Champion Shorthorn steer at the Sherbrooke Show. Note the quality, finish, and indications of good breeding.

The Protection of the Health of Sheep

by Veterinarius

IT IS apparent from inquiries received by Macdonald College that uncertainties exist in regard to the control of parasites and the general protection of health of sheep in the autumn months. This is an important consideration, because the health and general condition of ewes at the time of mating and during the winter are of vital importance to the lamb crop of next year. In addition, 1941 lambs that are not yet on the market because of poor condition cannot pay a profit if they are to have many weeks of expensive feeding in the barns.

Parasite Control

Keds or "ticks" should have been destroyed by dipping when the weather was still warm. If this was not done and if these parasites are causing discomfort and unthriftiness now, a dry powder should be used. The powder can be bought ready to use; it should be applied generously into the parted wool along the back and sides.

Worm control is of some importance at this time. Lambs that are scouring, or show by dirty hind-quarters that they have intermittent scouring, should be treated with phenothiazine tablets, as supplied by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. Two tablets per lamb is a satisfactory dose at this time. It is possible that other unthrifty lambs that are not scouring will respond to this treatment also, particularly if they are also given a grain ration, a mineral mixture and adequate fresh water. There is some little evidence to show that in certain districts a very small amount of powdered bluestone, such as one ounce well mixed into 100 lbs. of a standard mineral mixture, may be beneficial; however, this is not a definite recommendation but rather a suggestion for a test. It is at least harmless in such small amounts.

Use Phenothiazine Now

Ewes and other adult stock can be treated with phenothiazine now, but according to advice from the Institute of Parasitology this treatment will not replace the early spring treatment if elimination of nodular worm infection is desired. From available information it would appear that a treatment in November or December would be about 75% efficient if the spring treatment is considered as 95%. Owners who are planning the spring treatment but have reason to believe the flock would benefit from treatment now, should use two or three tablets per ewe.

The spring preventive treatment is designed to protect the lamb crop and to render unnecessary the continual treatment of the young animals. The ideal time is right after lambing is completed and before the flock goes to pasture. Detailed information can be obtained from Special Pamphlet No. 51, War-time Production Series, Agricultural Supplies Board, Ottawa.

How To Use It

The method of dosing sheep with phenothiazine tablets seems to be a point of considerable interest. The use of a mouth spreader and the administration by fingers is simple and safe in the hands of many operators; however, this method does not suit everyone and other methods are now being used. Dr. Harris of Magog, in demonstrating to the sheep breeders at Waterloo, P.Q. in September, showed a simple, safe and very rapid method. He used a rubber hose which was a trace under $\frac{3}{4}$ " inside diameter and into which the tablets fit without being loose enough to drop out. The tube is about 18" in length and is fitted with a wooden plunger which cannot be pushed further than to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end which is placed on the animal's tongue. By means of this ingenious but simple instrument it was shown that sheep could be safely dosed at a speed which would approximate 100 animals per hour. The main point is that the best way is the one which suits. A veterinarian who is practiced in this work will be able to do the treating safely and efficiently in very little time, although where such services are not available, the average owner will find it to be no great problem.

Shipping Fever

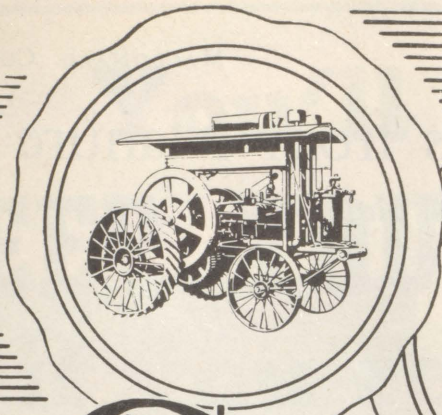
Shipping fever or haemorrhagic septicaemia takes a toll of sheep that are shipped around the country, and particularly those that are bought from public markets. The disease breaks suddenly in flocks that have been exposed to hunger, cold and fatigue and takes the form of a serious pneumonia which may be fatal within a day or two after symptoms have commenced. Prompt separation of sick animals into comfortable well ventilated quarters and the frequent cleaning of nose and eyes with a 1% solution of potassium permanganate will help. The serum treatment by a veterinarian is very important for animals of value. Prevention is far better than cure and vaccination at least twelve days before exposure is relatively low in cost and is to be recommended.

Sudden changes of temperature, hunger and overcrowding are to be avoided.

The value of a good mineral mixture is now well recognized in successful sheep husbandry. Although goitre is, fortunately, not common in Quebec, iodine in a stabilized form in the mineral mixture is to be recommended as an added insurance for healthy lambs next spring.

Pregnancy disease is still a problem, particularly in well kept flocks. Each year some farmers lose one or two ewes out of flocks of about fifty. It is often called "twin lamb disease," because ewes carrying twins appear to be more susceptible. The disease occurs during the last stages of

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1892

★
1942

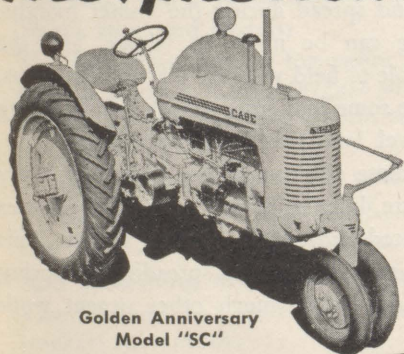
The GOLDEN Year in Farmpower



A Welsh-born boy entered the Case factory as a machinist apprentice at the age of 16. Six years afterward, in 1892, he helped build a Case tractor—the first gas-engined tractor of record to go out and do actual farm work. Later he went abroad, studied what the Old World had created in large-size internal-combustion engines, returned and designed blast-furnace waste-gas engines used to this day in steel mills. Returning to Case in 1910 he rose steadily to the rank of Vice-President in charge of tractor engineering. Now, on the eve of the company's centennial and the golden anniversary of its first farm tractor, David Pryce Davies is Consulting Engineer for all Case factories.



The American Way is to Keep Frontiers Open



Golden Anniversary
Model "SC"

Your chances for rising high in America are greater than D. P. Davies ever had. You enjoy the benefits of native birth and of more formal education than ever was his. You live in an age when science and engineering, agriculture and industry all leap forward. Before your eyes new frontiers unfold far faster than they did for the youth of fifty years ago.

Yet to find your full place in this rich future you need two things that Mr. Davies had. One is the individual will to work with whatever talent and training you have. The other is the full freedom of the American way... the warm welcome that free enterprise gives to a better man, a better method,

a better machine... the system that stimulates men to create ever richer blessings for their fellows, and rewards them according to their creations. By this principle of unlimited opportunity, a single century sufficed to transform a wilderness into the greatest nation on earth, to attain the highest living standards in all the history of mankind.

Today, youth's fight is for freedom of the frontiers. Today, as a century ago, Case is on the side of youth. In farmpower the Case challenge to your choice is based not on having built the first tractor, but on building the latest tractors; not on seniority, but on superiority. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

Centennial Jubilee in 1942

In 1842 another youth, Jerome I. Case, began to furnish American agriculture with grain-saving machines. In 1942 the company he founded will celebrate its centennial with national ceremonials, historical pageantry, and educational exhibits. You are invited to witness these special events of the Case Centennial year. Look for local and regional announcements.

CASE

Getting Returns from Manure

by J. N. Bird

INDUSTRIAL concerns place an important value on their byproducts. What value should a farmer place upon manure — a byproduct of the farm? It seldom appears on the market as it is usually needed to keep up the fertility on the farms where it is produced. Like certain other farm products which are used on the farm, it is often undervalued. Its value depends very much on the way it is handled and used. Indeed, the manuring practice may have much to do with success or failure on the farm.

When handled in the proper way, manure alone can do much to keep up the fertility of the soil, but it is usually found desirable to supplement the plant food which it provides by the purchase of feeds or the use of commercial fertilizers. Whether the quantity and quality of the feed consumed on the farm is maintained or increased by either one, or both, of these plant food sources, it is bound to have a marked effect upon the quantity and quality of the manure produced. About one-quarter of the plant food in the crops harvested and fed on the farm is sold in the form of animals or animal products, while the other three-quarters is to be found in the manure as it comes from the stock. However, it is practically impossible to get all of that three-quarters back to the field and into the soil where it can benefit the crops grown.

Avoid Losses in Handling

When feeds and commercial fertilizers can be purchased only at relatively high prices it may not seem economical to keep up or build up the fertility of the soil through their use. But it should seem even less economical to permit serious losses of plant food to occur through careless handling of the manure.

It has been estimated that one ton of well-preserved manure would have a plant food content valued at about \$1.75 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer. On this basis, a farm having 20 cows and other stock equivalent to an additional 10 cows, or 30 in all, would produce during the feeding season manure containing plant food which would cost \$445 if bought in the form of commercial fertilizers. By careful management it might be expected that at least 90 per cent of this, or \$400 worth could be saved. By average care possibly 60 per cent or \$267 worth, and by careless management only 40 per cent or \$178 worth would be saved.

Cement stable floors and manure pits and the use of cut straw for bedding help greatly in preventing the loss of the valuable liquid part of the manure. If the manure can be hauled directly to the field and spread, the losses that result from piling it may be overcome. However, this may not often be practical and it is then necessary to keep the manure in large piles either in the barnyard or at some distance from the barn. To avoid excessive losses of plant



Manure must be properly piled to avoid losses of plant food. food from these piles they should be kept as compact as possible and with sides nearly vertical.

Spreading

The returns obtained from manuring depend to quite an extent on how, when and where the manure is spread. The loss of plant food would be expected to be least where fresh manure is carefully spread and then disced or plowed into the soil. But discing and plowing are operations which are only carried out at certain times of the year, usually spring or fall, and piling becomes necessary.

When winter conditions permit manure to be hauled directly to the field and spread during the winter months, a considerable saving can be made in labour, and the manure goes from stable to field with the least possible loss. It is true there may be some loss from run-off in the spring but on reasonably level land this is not likely to be important. Not only is there a saving in the labour necessary in handling the manure, but the spreading may be done as the manure is produced during the winter season. This avoids a peak labour requirement for spreading in spring and fall when there is usually much other urgent work to be done.

Instead of working all of the season's manure into the soil, as by discing or plowing, some of it may be applied as a top-dressing on meadows, especially new seedings. If showers come to wash the available plant food into the soil soon after the manure is applied, losses through drying will not be great and the seedlings of grasses and clovers will receive much benefit from the added fertility. The top-dressing will have its greatest effect upon the next season's hay crop if it is applied in early fall but it may be done later in the fall or even during winter if there is little snow cover.

You'll have to KEEP YOUR MARKET if you're going to KEEP YOUR FARM



You can't run a farm without a market.

That's sure and certain.

The Canadian farmer for years has depended on the British market as his largest source of income from grains, live-stock, fruit, bacon, cheese, milk and meat products.

But today that market is in peril.

Today his heritage is in peril.

His freedom and independence are endangered.

And something must be done about it.

The farmer can't sit idly by and see all that he has worked for vanish.

If he's going to keep his farm he'll have to keep the all important British market.

How?

By providing tanks, planes, ships, shells and guns for

Britain who is fighting the Nazi menace which threatens to destroy markets, freedom, heritage—everything.

He can provide these weapons of war by the purchase of War Savings Certificates.

This sound investment will do many things.

It will help win the war.

It will protect those you love.

It will provide a savings for post war modernization on your farm.

So, buy more War Savings Certificates.

Buy right up to the limit.

The money and weapons are needed now.

It is everybody's responsibility, regardless of vocation.

Canada needs your dollars now; you will be glad of them later.

Buy more War Savings Certificates, today.

Published by the War Savings Committee, Ottawa.

SPEND LESS—TO BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The International Plowing Match—1941

by L. G. Heimpel

THE International Plowing Match, Ontario's largest agricultural event of the year and in many ways the biggest show of its kind in the world, is over for another year. This year the big match was held at Peterborough, parts of more than 30 farms a few miles south of the city being required to provide the sod and stubble fields for the various contests.

The weather is always a serious question for the management of this event, and this year the first day, October 14th, was very wet with an all day rain, many cars having to be towed out of the parking grounds by tractors at the end of the day. But the remaining three days were ideal, many thousands of spectators taking advantage of the fine weather to visit the match. It was estimated that the attendance on these days was in the neighborhood of 30,000 people, Thursday's attendance being well above the 30,000 mark — almost unbelievable crowds just to see a plowing match.

But it is much more than a plowing match, though there is no doubt that the fine plowing of hundreds of contestants is still the chief attraction. It is also the largest machinery and farm equipment fair in Canada, and certainly one of the largest in the world. The fact that there is no midway, side-show or other non-agricultural attraction to make the plowing match such a success should interest the managements of our agricultural fairs where the presence of midways with their "attractions", often of a tawdry if not downright degrading nature, is considered an actual necessity to make the fair a success.

To provide space for the tents of the large number of exhibitors, the tents of the management staff and those of the dining and other public services usually requires a field of more than 10 acres, and this year there seemed to be more exhibits than ever. Besides a complete list of machinery exhibits of eastern Canada there were large and interesting exhibits from the Ontario Agricultural College, The Central Experimental Farm, The Ontario Forestry

Department, The Ontario Department of Health, to say nothing of the tents of the Farm papers and magazines of eastern Canada, of the Toronto Department stores and the Federation of Agriculture of Ontario and other farm organizations.

Modern Practices Followed at The Match

The history of the International Plowing Match is one of steady growth since the organization of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association thirty years ago. The first match was held in York county, still a stronghold of match plowmen, with 12 contestants and 400 spectators. Today there are usually about 600 contestants and the attendance is in the neighborhood of 100,000 people. This year there were somewhat fewer contestants, due to the pressure of work on farms, but the attendance stands well up to that of recent years.

The earlier matches of the organization were patterned after similar contests in the old country, high cutting plows only being used. After a number of years it became apparent, however, that, to be of real educational value to farmers, the match must make use of plows used on Ontario farms. Thus classes for plain plows were instituted. Then, about fifteen years ago, when it was recognized that much better plowing can be done with a jointer or skimmer, as it is usually called, than without one, jointer classes were provided. It is interesting to note that, today, there are no more high-cut classes at the big match, all the plowing being done with plain plows while most classes specify jointer plows.

There are many sections in Ontario and Quebec where this useful plow accessory, the jointer, is not well known, even today; yet thousands of farmers are using it now who did not know its advantages a few years ago. They learned about it by visiting the big plowing match. The purpose of the jointer is to bury grass, crop refuse and manure and it does this more effectively than does anything else. The switch to plain plows, probably more than any other feature, is responsible, we believe, for the great popularity of the match among farm folks. The work is done with the same kind of equipment they use at home, but it is the work of experts — men who know so well how to adjust and use their plows that it is practically impossible to do a better job than they are doing.

Among the classes for horse drawn plows on which attracted unusually large numbers of spectators was the Inter-county competition. Teams of three boys each from a county are selected by the Agricultural Representative of the county for this class, the winning team being awarded a large silver trophy which must be won three times before



Perfect coordination between plowman and team is necessary for work like this.

it becomes the permanent property of the county. This year 17 counties were represented, making a total of 51 contestants. The work was uniformly good and it was no easy matter to select the winners. Haldimand county came first with a total of 217.2 points out of possible 300 points. Grey county came second with 216.5 points, with Waterloo third with a 214.1 score. The highest individual score was made by Earle Feick of Waterloo county with a total of 78.3 points out of a hundred.

During the four days of the match 42 competitions were run off, 26 of these for horse drawn plows and 16 for tractor plows. One tractor class had 42 contestants and another 39; needless to say this makes for keen competition.

Among those who plowed in the match was one American, Graeme Stewart from Plainville, Ill., two or three from the province of Quebec and there was a fair sprinkling of girl "plowmen" in several of the classes. One of the ladies, Frances McMillan, Beaverton, Ont., won the junior class for tractor plows in stubble.



Plow adjustments are watched with infinite care.

Health of Sheep

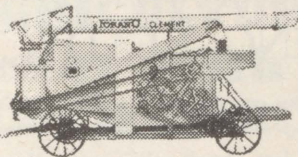
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pregnancy and is characterized by a yellow, fatty and disorganized liver. It is not infectious, being only the result of faulty digestion of food. Little is known regarding the exact cause of the trouble but good care, with a slight reduction in feed as the lambing season approaches, tends to offset the danger of any animals becoming affected. If sick ewes are promptly treated with injections of one of the newer dextrose preparations a good percentage of recoveries can be expected; so that in cases of sickness in heavily pregnant animals a veterinarian should be consulted without delay. Some breeders claim that molasses added to the ration of ewes during the last month before lambing acts as a preventative; this is a common routine in some parts of Scotland.

The increased value of our sheep and the fact that we have practically none of the major scourges of other parts of the world, make a simple programme of health protection very well worthwhile.

FORANO

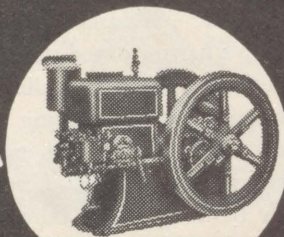
THRESHERS



Forano Threshers, 4 models, 6 sizes, are well made, fully proven and guaranteed. The smallest unit has a capacity of 35 to 60 bushels per hour and the largest, 120 to 225.

Farm

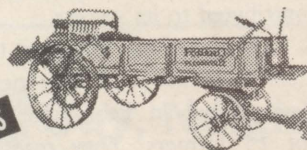
MOTORS



The Stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.

Specialties

SPREADERS



The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano.

are Reliable

ROOT CUTTERS



Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.

FREE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

PLESSISVILLE, P.Q., CANADA

MAKERS OF FORANO PRODUCTS SINCE 1873



GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

BEING READY TO TAKE THEIR OPPORTUNITY

Meant Success for Co-op at St. Andre Avellin

"Organized last April, this co-op has made 340,000 pounds of butter in seven months, most of it Grade 1 or better," said District-Agronomist J. W. Delaney as he concluded his enthusiastic description of a new project in his district.

"Where is this place?" We asked and before long were on our way there. Up a narrow paved road behind Papineauville we climbed into a lovely little valley where the sleek cattle grazed peacefully on the sloping fields. In a few minutes the spire of a village church came in sight. We crossed the bridge and drove into the yard of an unpretentious but sturdy building which bore the name of the Société Co-opérative Agricole, St. André Avellin.

Began with Study

The story of this co-op sounds almost too good to be true — but behind it are courage and foresight and into every day's operation go shrewd business management and fine spirit. These things we learned as we met some of the men who have contributed to its success.

J. T. Roland, local agronome, admitted that co-ops had failed in this district before and the memory of their failure still lingers — but in February, 1940 he started a study group of 15 farmers. They read and discussed co-operation for a year. Then, quite unexpectedly an opportunity came. The local creamery was for sale.

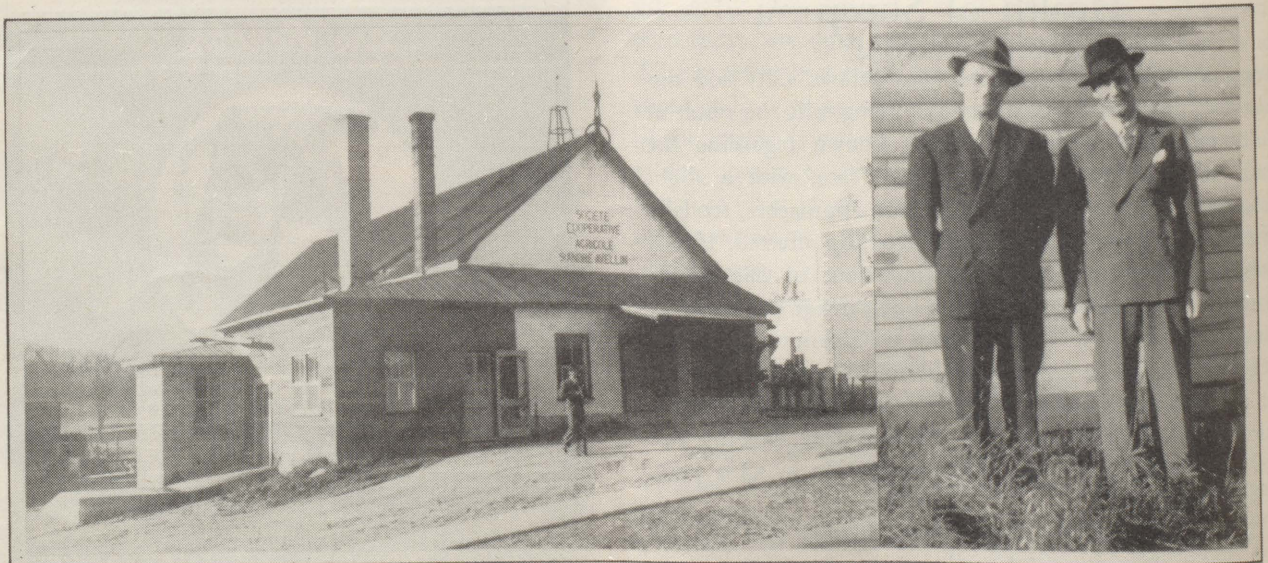
The 15 men talked to their friends and at the organization meeting there were 150 farmers — most of them willing to join. In a short time the number had risen to 165 and the first installment paid by these members on their shares realized the substantial sum of over \$2,000 for the first payment of the plant. In addition the members bought \$5,000 in preferred stock within two weeks of the organization and a further \$5,000 has been sold since.

Affiliated with Co-operative Federee

They affiliated with the Co-operative Federee and market their butter in Montreal. The trucks return loaded with supplies for the members of the co-operative — twine, fertilizer, cream cans, salt and feed. The Co-op has handled in feed an average of a carload a week since its organization.

They have been fortunate in having a good butter-maker. Young and modest, J. M. Bonin is a keen co-operator as well. He holds a B.S.A. degree from Oka and a diploma from St. Hyacinthe. 60% of his product has graded 93 and of 80,000 pounds made in the last two months only 12 boxes failed to make Grade 1.

Equally enthusiastic is the Secretary-Manager — J. C. Cardinal who supplied us with most of the foregoing information as we walked through the little plant. "Our success was possible," he said, "because we were ready to take the opportunity when it came."



J. M. Bonin, B.S.A. is the buttermaker and J. C. Cardinal is the Secretary-Manager of the thriving co-operative at St. Andre Avellin.

MARKET COMMENTS

The first estimate of late crops furnishes important records, some of which are already reflected in market prices. Reduced volume of production, mainly due to weather conditions, of apples and potatoes explains the wide difference in prices as compared with those of last year. The production of corn both for grain and silage is above last year. That of mixed grain and roots is less. The feed situation is more critical. This has been due both to poor crops and dry pastures, in some sections, with the using up of much winter feed before winter arrived.

This position stresses the importance of the recent announcement of the provision for public payment of the transportation cost of feeds for livestock from Fort William to Eastern Canada. This is clearly an endeavour to help meet increased quota needs overseas. The bacon quota for the year now started is six hundred million pounds and the price for the top grade is \$19.60 per hundred weight. New contracts call for over a million cases of eggs. The quota for cheese has not yet been announced definitely but in general terms require all that may be spared. To meet requirements it is necessary to provide feed with the greatest care to all sections where for any reason scarcity now exists. Meeting these requirements will no doubt eat into the wheat surplus that has been causing worry in some quarters.

Improvement in the shipping situation has been pronounced. Wheat shipments overseas from August 1st to October 17th were ten million bushels more than in the same period last year. Recent reports are that shipping space is now available for fresh apples. The marketing position has improved.

Trend of Prices

	Oct 1940	Sept. 1941	Oct. 1941
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	7.90	9.15	9.30
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.62	6.80	6.73
Cows, common, per cwt.....	4.01	5.03	4.58
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	2.98	3.95	3.85
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	10.69	12.20	13.00
Veal, common, per cwt.....	8.94	8.95	10.40
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	8.84	11.40	11.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	6.83	9.40	9.00
Hogs, B.1, dressed.....	12.07	14.80	15.00
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.27	0.34	0.33
Cheese, per lb.....	0.14½	0.18	0.18
Eggs, grade A, large, per doz.	0.38	0.37	0.44
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.14	0.19½	0.18
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A, per lb.	0.22	0.30	0.26½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, No. 1, per bu.	1.50-1.75	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.50
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	0.55	0.90-1.00	0.85-0.95
FEED:			
Bran, per ton.....	23.00	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton.....	(33%) 30.00	(39%) 41.00	(39%) 41.00

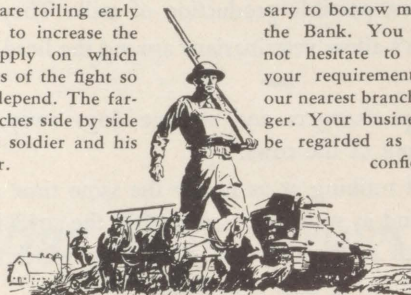
HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM



AGRICULTURE Marches With Our ARMED FORCES

Behind the lines where men and women are risking life to defend home and country, the farmers are toiling early and late to increase the food supply on which the issues of the fight so greatly depend. The farmer marches side by side with the soldier and his armourer.

Farmers who are doing their bit to help Canada's all-out war effort may find it necessary to borrow money at the Bank. You should not hesitate to discuss your requirements with our nearest branch manager. Your business will be regarded as strictly confidential.



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"Sure, you can do it — same as I and lots of others. Just sprinkle WIB Pure Cane Molasses on the fodder and you don't have to bother about high priced feeds. "WIB" will keep your dairy herd in top shape, it will mean more milk and better milk all winter through. That's because WIB Pure Cane Molasses makes coarse, every day feeds tasty and nourishing. Yes, sir, feeds treated with WIB Pure Cane Molasses are the next best thing to mid-summer feeding conditions."

Get the whole story. Send for Free Booklet
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CANADA WEST INDIES MOLASSES CO., LIMITED

5400Y Notre Dame Street East - Montreal

FARM NOTES

CONTENTED COWS PRODUCE MORE

It has been demonstrated that arousing the fear, anger, or even curiosity of a cow at milking time may reduce her production from 10 to 30 per cent. A number of little things which may seem of no importance, such as banging stubborn cows with the milk stool or letting feed lie within sight but out of reach of the cows, can make a very appreciable difference in production records.

Six simple rules will, if followed, assure the dairyman of the fullest possible production of milk. They are:

1. Don't allow veterinarians around the herd at milking time.
2. Keep strangers and strange dogs away, especially from in front of the cows.
3. Start milking at as nearly the same time as possible each day, and as soon as possible after the cows have heard sounds, such as the rattle of milk pails, which indicate to them that milking time is at hand.
4. Milk fast — never more than seven minutes to a cow — as the cow may get impatient or irritated and hold back her milk if too much time is taken.
5. Don't change the routine order of milking.
6. Never place feed in sight of the cows but out of reach.

DIRTY UTENSILS DANGEROUS

Not every pig keeper realizes how much money he may lose by failing to keep his sties in as clean and sanitary a condition as it is possible to keep them. Pigs, admittedly, are not the cleanest of animals, but it has been proved over and over again that they thrive much better when not compelled, as they so often are, to spend their lives wallowing in filth.

Too much attention cannot be given to this important matter, but there is one branch of the subject that deserves special mention, and that is the one which concerns troughs and other utensils employed in pig keeping.

There is no easier means of conveying infection from one batch of pigs to another than by using anything which has been, or may have been, in contact with animals which have been suffering from some contagious disease. For this reason extreme caution should always be exercised when purchasing second-hand implements or utensils of any kind at a sale.

One can never be quite certain as to the history of these articles, and it is therefore always wise to scrub and disinfect everything before it is allowed to come anywhere near other stock. Hot water and a little carbolic acid are all that are needed, after which anything that has been treated should be given exposure to the air for two or three days before being used.

In the same way, everything that is in constant use at home should be cleansed periodically, and it is well to fix a certain day of the week for this in the case of anything which is in daily use, so that there is less likelihood of its being forgotten.

Troughs should be cleaned outside as well as inside — the former operation, in fact, is really more important than the latter, for it is here that the germs of disease are most likely to accumulate. Many of the troubles which affect little pigs arise from the filth to be found on the outside of feeding troughs.

Equally important is it that all buildings should be disinfected from time to time, but certainly not less often than twice a year. In any case it is wise to carry out the process whenever one batch of pigs is got rid of and another is brought in to take their place.

Whitewashing alone is not sufficient to destroy the germs of disease or the vermin which lurk in out-of-the-way corners.



She deserves a cost-of-living-bonus.

DYNAMITE IS "DYNAMITE"

Dynamite is a willing slave in digging stumps and boulders, says E. W. Schroeder, instructor in agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania State College. However, it is very dangerous if the operator is careless or unmindful of the power released by such explosives.

Caps of detonators are more dangerous to handle than dynamite itself, he warns, and fuse caps cause more accidents than electric caps. Misfires are fewer with electric caps and can be corrected as soon as the source of electric current is disconnected. The danger from smouldering fuses is eliminated and the simultaneous firing of several shots is possible.

Medium speed, 40 per cent dynamite is the kind most commonly available for farm use. Most of these dynamites contain some nitroglycerine, but there are 40 per cent dynamites on the market which contain none of this chemical and consequently can be handled without danger of headache, an affliction from which many blasters suffer.

BEEF CATTLE PROSPECTS IN QUEBEC

(Continued from page 3)

but less than the average rise in prices for all commodities.

It takes nine months to get a calf; two years to raise a heifer to breeding age; and one to three years to produce marketable beef from a new born calf. In view of these periods, beef production cannot be speeded up and slowed down at will. Time is required for expansion and once production is stepped up to a point which makes contraction desirable, the character of the market makes it wise for the industry as a whole to contract slowly.

We Need Quality

In view of these considerations, would it not be wise to lay further emphasis on quality and permanency now? In this connection, it is interesting to note the trend in sales of cattle at stock yards. During the years 1931 to 1935 the numbers were classified as follows: bulls 2.9 percent, canners and cutters 4.2 percent, cows 14 percent, and steers 39.3 percent. During the years 1936 to 1940, the proportions were: bulls 4.3 percent, canners and cutters 7.1 percent, cows 19.4 percent, and steers 24.5 percent. The decrease in steers and the increase in cows, canners and cutters and bulls is marked.

What steps can be taken to improve our position? From the above it would seem desirable to raise more and better cattle with special emphasis on quality. This means further consideration in the selection of breeding stock and developing the whole farm enterprise. For the first time since the organization of the Fat Stock Show and Sale at Sherbrooke, the champion steer and the reserve champion steer were Shorthorns and it was the opinion of the judge that they were at least the equal of any previous champions. These steers were from good bulls and not only were these bulls good individuals, but they had the ability to transmit their good qualities of their offspring. Selecting these good bulls requires an article in itself and cannot be dealt with further at this time, but let us continue to emphasize this important point in any programme of improvement.

Our Programme Must be Permanent

Our second consideration should be permanency. Specialties are subject to more extreme conditions than diversified enterprises. Surveys have indicated that from 30 to 40 percent of the income should come from cash crops in a well organized beef farming enterprise. Just what these cash crops should be depends to a large extent on particular conditions and preferences. Hogs, poultry, and sheep offer possibilities. Also such cash crops as seed grain and clover or alfalfa seed might be considered. In many districts during the past two years flax has been grown with profit. Each farmer has to study his own particular conditions before arriving at a decision. No matter what is decided upon, it involves the development of better farm practice; the establishment of rotations to increase production and clean the land. It may involve the purchasing of fertilizers to improve pasture and other

SAVE FOR VICTORY

• • • —

*Buy War Savings
Stamps Regularly!*

crops. It may even involve milking some cows to provide a cheap source of protein for pig feeding. In any case and no matter what is decided upon, it appears important not to put all our eggs in one basket and to keep in mind that prices tend toward the point which balances supply and demand, and that profits in a competitive industry like agriculture tend to be temporary.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

1. Every bull is potentially dangerous, and should be handled with extreme care at all times.
2. A fat bull is a lazy bull, and a lazy bull is a poor breeder.
3. Sore feet, lice and mange do not improve a bull's disposition, nor his ability to breed.
4. Loud noises and sudden motions are out of place in a bull pen.
5. Any bull can be taught to obey simple commands if they are repeated in the same manner every time.
6. A bull is father of your herd, while each cow is only mother to one calf a year. Therefore, give your bull at least as much care as you do your cows.
7. With proper care, your bull will last many years so it will pay to invest in a good one and so improve the quality of his progeny.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES PAGE

*A section devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Women and the War

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

JOHN RUSKIN, in one of his books, expresses the belief that if all the women in the civilized world were to dress themselves in black as a protest against war, war would cease almost overnight.

If Ruskin faced the world of to-day he might be inclined to revise his opinion. Whether the future will reveal that women had a hand in the promotion of the present war or not, as was undoubtedly the case in past wars, certain it is the womanhood of to-day as a whole has learned her lesson of abhorrence of war and all that it stands for.

But however much women may hate war, it cannot be said in the present instance that they are hiding behind that hatred, or using it to absorb the shock of war in any way. In every war-ridden country women are facing the conflict with active courage, as well as with all the help they can offer. That they are splendidly behind the fighting forces, providing comforts and necessities with generous hands is obvious to the most casual observer.

But their activities do not end in the arena of the home. Approaching nearer the battle line, many women are working with hands and brain in the war industries everywhere. In England fully one-third of the workers in many of the Government air-plane factories are women. Their work of helping to transform raw material into Spitfires is very vital. They are gradually taking over the complicated processes of rivetting, pressing and assembly work.

The work of the Land Army of England is well known. The task of cultivating, sowing and harvesting the crops throughout Britain was largely carried out during the past season by women, as well as the conservation of surplus crops, the harvesting and curing of medicinal herbs, and the poultry business.

Country women in thousands of villages and hamlets in Britain are employed at hand looms to provide the export trade of the country with products for sale in the dollar countries. Fashionable milliners in London were asked by the Board of Trade to make models of hats to be offered for sale in the United States and South America. The problem was to find materials, and here the Women's Institutes came to the rescue. From farmyards, fields, gardens and hedge-rows they culled every sort of fur, feather or grass which might be useful. Wives of professional men sat down to their looms and began to turn out woven substitutes for the materials milliners needed.

Busy fingers collect duck feathers by the sackful, and send them to London, to be used in little colored lufts as hat trimming. Artificial flowers are being manufactured. Fresh flowers are dried and varnished, and even string is dyed and woven into plaits and chains for milliners' use in supplying the export trade, which brings in cash returns to help in the war effort.

In Canada approximately 200 women are working in three of the most prominent air factories in the Dominion. These women are carrying man-sized jobs, having left their former professions behind them, and are now wielding screw-drivers, wrenches, drills and rivets with expert skill.

In New Zealand and New South Wales thousands of women are constantly employed in netting schools, where nets are made which are to be used to conceal an army in camp from watchers in the air, and which will doubtless be of practical value in case of land invasion into occupied territory.

Women in Russia are not only toiling, planning and saving, but are actually serving in the fighting line, shoulder to shoulder with men. Some are prisoners of war, facing an unknown and threatening future with supreme courage, and the coolness of more seasoned veterans.

W.I. NOTES

Grandmothers Remembered

"Grandmother's Day" featured the meeting of Aylmer Branch, with Mrs. T. Samson and Mrs. G. Dixon as hostesses. Seven grandmothers were present, and of these Mrs. J. C. Jamieson was crowned "Queen" and presented with a corsage. The grandmothers contributed the programme, with recitations and poems, and led in a closing prayer. This active Branch held a picnic, a social and a dance during August.

Cercles des Fermieres Entertain Dundee Branch

Members of Dundee Branch were guests of the Cercle des Fermieres of St. Anicet village in August. An interesting exhibit of canned fruit and vegetables, and of handicrafts in knitting and sewing, rugs, etc., was shown, judged, and prizes awarded. Supper was served to the guests in the recreation room of the Convent, and a social hour enjoyed. The President of the Branch, Mrs. S. Cameron, expressed the thanks of the visitors for the courtesy extended, and congratulated the Cercle on the fine work exhibited. Mrs. Caza of the Cercle replied in French and English.

REPORTS OF BRANCHES

Institutes Work for Red Cross

Utility bags, for personal use to bombed out women, are being made in several Branches, the need making an appeal to every woman. Combs, hairpins, bobby pins, soap, face cloths, tooth brushes, and many small necessities which are needed in an early morning when there is nothing at all to work with, all are to be found in these small utility bags. Six were made and filled by Brompton Branch Beebe members arranged for socks for Christmas parcels for boys overseas. East Clifton has been doing Red Cross sewing at meetings, and has made arrangements for salvage collections in the community. Brompton made 187 bandages, 9 pairs of men's pyjamas, 2 refugee suits, 10 children's night-dresses, and donated a complete baby's layette, a total of 260 articles. Orford made 16 pairs of two-way mitts, 5 pairs gloves, 1 cap. Bury arranged for salvage collections, and for a "shower" of articles for utility bags for bombed-out women in England. Mrs. M. Provis gave a paper on First Aid in the meeting. Jerusalem-Bethany and Upper-Lachute made quilts for the Red Cross.

Education

The Branch at Bury sponsored a public speaking contest, with prizes donated by Mrs. Parsons. Papers on various phases of education were given in Stanstead Branch, and a spelling contest, with War Stamps as prizes was held. South Roxton had a paper on Education and School-Age Children, Ascot Branch had an address by Miss Ross of the Adult Education Centre on the Community Schools.

The Branch at Shawville enjoyed a McGill Travelling Library during the summer. Miss Alice Dresser was the speaker at Spooner Pond; her subject: "Co-operation between Parents and Teachers". Cowansville entertained the teaching staff of the High School as guests at their meeting. Lennoxville Branch members were hostesses to the local teaching staff, the Principal, C. Howard Aikman, being the guest speaker. Mr. Aikman explained the Central Board movement, and its advantages, to the meeting. At Beebe meeting Principal Scott Brown spoke on Education, tracing its progress through the last half century, and commending school consolidation.

Brownsburg heard an address on Adult Education by Mr. C. L. Hall. Jerusalem-Bethany Branch heard an address on The Decline of Education in Poland, and Pioneer held a reception for teachers, following an educational programme. St. Armand heard an amusing play read by three members.

Of particular significance was the meeting of Austin Branch, featured as it was by an address by Mrs. Turner-Bowen, on the Importance of Education, and the Status of Women in Quebec. Education as a means of vocational guidance was discussed by Dr. W. E. Hatcher, and the folly of seeking to make sons follow in their fathers' footsteps was emphasized.

Citizenship

The Executive of the Queen's Canadian Fund has requested Branches of the Women's Institutes to act as custodians of the fund, wherever possible and necessary. Contributions through these channels will be recognized through the head office. Lachute is one Branch which reports as acting as custodian for this Fund. Brownsburg donated \$10 to the Fund and Mille Branch \$6. Brownsburg, Pioneer, Ascot, Frontier, Lachute, Mille Isles, and St. Armand Branches all donated ten cents per member to the Mobile Kitchen Canteen Fund. Pioneer Branch received a letter with sixty signatures, expressing thanks for the supplies sent overseas. Brompton sold War Savings Stamps to the value of \$4. and Cleveland held a quilting party for the Queen's Canadian Fund.

Frontier Branch featured Legislation in the meeting, at which Mr. G. Heon of Lachute spoke on Municipal Law. In Upper-Lachute-East End, Mr. G. Calder gave an address on Legislation. Members of St. Armand discussed reasons for women using the ballot.

Home Economics

Wyman Branch had a paper on Nylon, the substitute for silk in making stockings. Beechgrove studied canning and marketing, as well as local exports. Ascot Branch heard an interesting paper on "Uses of Reindeer Moss". Cleveland staged a cucumber party, with prizes for the best specimens. Brownsburg distributed cookery books and literature on canning. Mrs. E. Honsberger gave a talk on pickling and canning at Lachute.

Mr. C. E. Petch was speaker at the meeting of Huntingdon Branch. "The Status of the Apple Industry", was his topic. Mr. Petch described scientific methods for better apple production as well as the best methods of picking, grading and packing of apples. The growing popularity of by-products of the apple orchard were stressed, as apple juice, apple jelly and kindred products. There was no danger of over-production, Mr. Petch said, owing to climatic and soil conditions which make quick profits impossible.

Agriculture

At the meeting of Way's Mills Branch, Mrs. Effie Mills gave a graphic account of her visit to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Sherbrooke County Branches were interested in the County School Fair, held at Lennoxville. Each Branch made a cash donation towards the prize list. Orford Branch had a paper on "The Corn-Borer." Ascot Branch catered for the annual banquet of the Sherbrooke Ploughmen's Association. Bury Branch provided flowers for the school grounds and planned further work there. Mrs. R. H. MacRae gave a paper on "Pests in the Soil."

School Fair Held at Scotstown

The Scotstown Women's Institute successfully sponsored the twenty-sixth annual School Fair early in October, under

the leadership of Mrs. R. A. Scott and Mrs. Philip Boy. The Fair was held in the Town Hall, with the programme of sports carried out on the High School grounds. Entrants from surrounding schools made up a fine exhibit of flowers and vegetables, the perfect points of which were explained by Mr. L. Beaudoin, Agronomist.

Sewing and cooking classes were held under the leadership of Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for Quebec Women's Institutes, who acted as judge of these exhibits.

Special features of the day were a public speaking contest, a recitation contest and a spelling contest, with valuable prizes. A group of pupils, costumed as a medical corps, formed a part of the parade to the High School.

Presentation

Mrs. J. L. Barrington of Richmond County was presented with a Provincial life membership from Richmond County in token of appreciation of her services as County President. The gift was presented by Mrs. R. Parizeau.

Cleveland Branch Honors Bride-To-Be

The Cleveland Women's Institute members were hostesses at a "kitchen shower" for Miss Marjorie Healy prior to her marriage. The gathering was held in the Institute Hall, which was attractively decorated with fall flowers in pink and white. During the afternoon Miss Healy was presented with a dainty basket prettily decorated, containing gifts for kitchen use. A mock-marriage was carried out, and refreshments served, including a beautiful wedding cake.

Two future brides in Wyman Branch were presented with gifts from the Branch. Fort Coulonge presented a departing member with a gift in token of her services.

Mrs. Parsons of Bury was presented with a Woman's Institute membership pin on the occasion of her thirty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Jerusalem-Bethany raised \$48.00 at an evening of games for war work.

Pioneer Branch held a successful Amateur Night in St. Andrew's East.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

CHILDREN AND GIVING

"We give but little, when we give of our possessions — it is when we give of ourselves that we truly give."

—Gibran, *The Prophet*.

Though Christmas is still more than a month away, we are already besieged on all sides by pictures, slogans and sales talks aimed at getting us to spend money on gifts for Christmas. Our children are already thinking in terms of 'what I want for Christmas' and are building dream castles out of impossible longings and envious desires. It almost seems as if we in our generation have so commercialized Christmas that we have lost sight of it as a season of gratitude and generosity and love, and have instead turned it into a burdensome giving or a greedy getting.

How can we recapture for our family the lovely essence of the first Christmas with its joyous outpouring of love, its openhanded friendliness, and the simplicity and naturalness of those first gifts? This cannot be achieved by any easy way and will demand on the part of adults courage to be different, to risk the criticism of 'what people will think', and consciously to resist the lures of the commercialized Christmas season. Our littlest children have much to teach us if we will heed them here — for their giving so often is the natural unselfconscious sharing of *their* treasures, simple as they may be, and valueless often from a material standpoint, but true symbols of the love they would express and the joy they would share with those dear to them.

Encourage your children in the type of giving which demands real effort on the part of the giver, and a sharing of one's own talents and treasures and enthusiasms. Chil-

dren love to make things that are within the limits of their skill and resource. Help them to find ways of using this creative urge in planning their Christmas giving, rather than giving them money to buy gifts.

Encourage your children in the type of giving that shows thoughtfulness and understanding of the other person — not "what can I get or make most easily?" but "what would Auntie or little Sue most enjoy that I can make her?" Let no gift be thought too small or insignificant if chosen in this spirit.

Encourage the type of giving that is the child's own giving. It is too easy a giving to have any meaning if Mother or Father provides the wherewithal, the suggestions as to what should be given and perhaps even the trimmings and skills of gift wrapping. Children need experience of owning, of earning, of possessing and spending, in order that they may know the true joy of giving.

Here are some inexpensive gifts little children can make

Christmas cards and calendars.

Mounted snapshots.

Plants and bulbs grown from slips or seeds.

Knitted wash-clothes and doll clothes.

Spool racks and tie racks, toy trains, doll's beds with old boxes, nails, and paint.

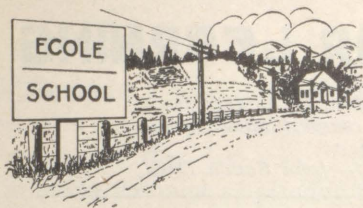
Picture puzzles on cardboard from magazine covers.

Pencil and 1 c. pad, decorated, for memo list.

Christmas decorations: gilded spruce cones, seed pods and pine branches; tin cans cut to stars and icicles, strings of rose haws or pop-corn.

Decorated boxes of home-made cookies or candy.

Bottles of dried parsley and other herbs.



SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND VIEWPOINTS



Teachers Meet in Annual Convention

CORRIDORS and halls of the Montreal High School were thronged on October 9-11 by Protestant Teachers from all over the province in their Seventy-Seventh Annual Convention.

Outstanding educational leaders and speakers included; Dr. Julian E. Butterworth of Cornell University, Mr. P. J. Philip, journalist and radio commentator now of Ottawa, R. J. P. Mortished of the International Labour Organization, Dr. Marius Barbeau of Ottawa, Dr. Baruch Silverman and Dr. C. A. Dawson of McGill University — as well as many local teachers.

A carefully planned programme of addresses, group discussions and business sessions was supplemented by exhibits of Arts and Handicrafts, books and music and demonstrations of moving pictures, school and office equipment.

In his opening presidential address C. J. Fraser, principal of Alexandra School, urged the necessity of a complete organization of the teaching profession if flagrant wrongs in the educational system were to be righted.

Greetings were brought by Very Rev. M. A. Campbell

of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, Mr. Leslie Buzzell of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, Messrs. E. C. Piédalue and James Lyng of the Roman Catholic Teachers Associations and Mr. H. W. Jones of the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards.

OPERA WELL PRESENTED

Thoroughly delightful entertainment was combined with effective demonstration of fine musical education in the performance of *The Mikado* each night of the Convention by the High Schools Opera of Montreal.

The youthful but capable cast drawn from the high schools of the city was directed by Mr. Irvin Cooper in a remarkably well-balanced presentation. The management of choruses and mass scenes was notable. Costumes were excellent. The singing of the old favourites, especially "My Object All Sublime" and "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" was warmly received.

Duets by Nanki-Poo and Yum-Yum, solo parts by Katisha, Ko-Ko and Pitti-Sing were outstanding. Fine dramatic effects were achieved by Katisha and the Mikado.

DISTINGUISHED TEACHERS HONOURED

One of the features of the Teachers Convention was the recognition of six veterans in Provincial Protestant Education who were awarded the Order of Scholastic Merit by the Department of Education.

The ceremony took place between the acts of the opera and was presided over by Principal James of McGill University in the presence of an audience of nearly 2000 people.

The Order of Scholastic Merit has been in existence for ten years, Principal James explained. In that time sixty-one people have been honoured. Three degrees of the order are recognized. The award of the first degree implies 20 years service with distinct success. Those who receive the second degree must have achieved also, increased academic standing and advancement in the profession. The third degree is given only to those who in addition make a distinct contribution to the profession.

Four recipients of the first degree were presented by Mrs. Archibald Stalker:

Mrs. Agnes Elizabeth Grant, Earl Grey School—Montreal.

Miss Elizabeth Pibus—Knowlton.

Miss Grace Shufelt—East Farnham.

Mrs. E. Vibert, Supervisor of Music—Montreal.

Dr. W. D. Rothney, of the Protestant School Commission presented Mr. W. H. Brady, Inspector of Schools, Montreal, for the second degree—and Dr. H. D. Brunt of Macdonald College for the third degree.

Principal James presented each with the Certificate of Merit and the appropriate medals. Dr. Brunt responded on behalf of the recipients, and made pointed reference to the wisdom of such social recognition of the teaching profession whose contribution is so essential to a healthy society.

School and Community

"The School is the agency of the Society that supports it—not just of the community in which it is."—Our central interest is the teaching of citizenship . . . A school in a democracy has a responsibility for teaching about real situations . . . Our problem is to bring school and community together in fruitful relationship . . . The prospective teacher should be given practical experience and theoretical training in School-Community Relationship.

—Dr. Julian Butterworth of Cornell.



DESIGNS FOR LEARNING

*"Travel opens the mind; but so does print;
and print is the cheapest mind opener
there is, and the best."*

—John Cotton Dana.

FORUMS ORGANIZED IN CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON

A well-attended conference of farmers of Chateaugay-Huntingdon Counties was held at the farm of Dr. J. W. Ross at Woodlands on October 25th for the purpose of discussing organization of the Farm Radio Forum.

Chief speakers of the day were W. E. Haskins, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Dr. W. H. Brittain of Macdonald College and P. D. McArthur, who presided as chairman of the Farm Forum Council.

Mr. Hoskins pointed out that "agriculture was the last organized group" in modern society and suffered economically chiefly for that reason. He was enthusiastic about the Farm Forum for its contribution to understanding of the real issues in Agriculture.

Dr. Brittain spoke of the Farm Forum as a process of study, listening, thinking, and discussion which should produce wisdom about the problems that confront rural communities.

Mr. McArthur urged the organization of listening groups as a "step in the general direction in which we are



The Group at Woodlands.

going".

Representatives of the counties to the Farm Forum Council were appointed to attend the meeting at Macdonald College on November 14th.

BROME GETS GOING

"Something has got to be done," declared the Farm Radio Forums last spring after studying the critical problems of agriculture. "Let's get together and do something," advised the last broadcast of the season. Here is the story of how two groups did get together and have been busy doing things.

Following a promotional meeting on Farm Forums held at Knowlton recently the farmers of Brome County have been lying awake nights thinking up plans and ideas on how to start the cooperative they have decided to organize. After hearing a re-broadcast of last year's program on "Cutting Costs" which tells of what cooperation has done for the western farmers, a few of the farmers in Foster got together and talked over how best they might put cooperative principles to work to assist the farmers in Brome. Two of them visited some of their neighbours to find out what they thought of the idea and in no time at all the membership of both the Foster and East Farnham Farm Radio Forums found themselves well on the way to setting up a purchasing cooperative. Many details still have to be worked out, but a committee of farmers is on the job and it won't be hard to get the required number of members in time to help the farmers save on their winter feed supplies.

"With the help of this winter's Farm Radio Forums," said one of them, "There'll be a lot more people who know what cooperation is about, and that's what we need for a strong loyal membership."

FARMING FOR WAR AND PEACE

The following is a list of the subjects on the Farm Forum Broadcasts.

Time—9 p.m. A.S.T. & E.D.T.; 8 p.m. E.S.T.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| November | 17—Food for the People. |
| | 24—The Farmer Must Live. |
| December | 1—Men and Machines. |
| | 8—Home and Export Markets. |
| January | 12—Wheat and the Prairies. |
| | 19—Is the Farmer Inefficient? |
| | 26—Can We Get Cost of Production? |
| February | 2—Buying Together. |
| | 9—We Can't Afford to be Sick. |
| | 16—Who Will Own the Land? |
| | 23—Will the Soil Last? |
| March | 2—Selling Together. |
| | 9—Whither Agriculture? |
| | 16—Education for Rural Life. |
| | 23—When the Boys Come Home. |

GLORY

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All trade rests at least on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not, he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

FARM RADIO FORUMS

There should be a good stand of Farm Radio Forums in Quebec this season. All indications point to a much heavier registration than last year. The farmers are beginning to realize the value of planting their efforts in this work and from all districts we hear of plans being laid to hold groups. Considerable preparation of the ground has been done throughout the summer. Demonstrations of the Forums were held at all the Community Schools. There were also large meetings at Knowlton for Brome County, at Woodlands for the Beauharnois district, and the conference at Macdonald College. Folk schools on farm problems were held at Denison Mills, Tomifobia and Bury. Sample broadcasts from last year's series were used and small discussion groups formed which later reported their findings on the question under consideration to the larger group.

Great enthusiasm was shown for the Forums by the farm folk attending these various meetings. Many new Forums will undoubtedly crop up all over the Province when these people talk the matter over with their neighbours and lay plans for getting together. The news is spreading around and many communities will have Forums this year for the first time, while in places where groups met last year there will in all probability be several more this year.

Plans are well under way for promoting the Farm Radio Forum project throughout Canada. In every province there is organization work being carried on for the establishment of listening groups. An attractive illustrated handbook has been published which explains what a Forum is, the significance for Canadian agriculture today, and how to organize and operate a successful group. The booklets along with the C.B.C. leaflet on the broadcasts will soon be distributed throughout Canada. In Quebec this year a special appeal is being directed to large numbers of persons with responsible positions in their communities to help with the work of organizing groups. Press releases are going out to newspapers and magazines in an effort to reach every farmer with information about the coming series.

The study material for the groups this year is being prepared by a National Office which is co-ordinating the project throughout the country from its headquarters at Macdonald College. Discussion material will be in the form of a tabloid, *Farm Forum Facts*, which will come out every week. It will also contain news and recreation for the groups. This is being printed in large quantities and sufficient copies will be supplied to each Forum so that every member may get a copy. This tabloid is an attempt to supply every person with material, a remedy for the situation in which only the leader had a knowledge of the subject.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The seven Community Schools in the Eastern Townships have completed their session for 1941. The classes, special speakers, folk dancing, and group singing, which have gone on in the High Schools during the autumn evenings have ceased. The final county meetings have taken place. The time has arrived for a summing up and an evaluation.

Over fifty courses were given in the seven Community Schools, and they were attended by well over nine hundred people. Amongst the special speakers at the Schools this year were Arthur Lismar, Director of the Art Association in Montreal, Brooke Claxton of the Law faculty at McGill University, Dr. W. H. Brittain, Dean of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Dr. C. A. Dawson, professor of Sociology at McGill University, and many others.

During the nine-week season, the Hon. George Hoadley, former Minister of Agriculture and Health for Alberta, spoke during the Assembly period at six Community Schools. He described the municipal doctor scheme, which has been enforced with great success in Saskatchewan, and advocated it as a solution to the health problem of rural communities.

As a result of this, and of the discussions which arose in the various courses dealing with health, a great interest in Canada's health problem has appeared in the Schools. Groups are being organized to continue discussion on this subject after the Schools have closed; such groups have taken the first step towards solving problems in a sound and democratic fashion.

Large numbers of the School people will be in this year's Farm Radio Forums. Students from urban centers are planning the already mentioned groups to discuss health projects, as well as groups to continue discussion on School courses, or to examine further ideas they heard introduced during the School season.

There will be many of them functioning this winter. If you are not in a group, get hold of a school executive member, or write to the Rural Adult Education Service for details.

There is no business of life which so highly conduces to the prosperity of a nation, and to the happiness of its entire population, as that of cultivating the soil. Agriculture may be regarded, says the great Sully, as the breasts from which the State derives support and nourishment. Agriculture is truly our nursing mother, which gives food, and growth, and wealth, and moral health and character, to our country.

Jesse Buel.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

THIS YEAR'S SPORTS PROGRAM

The fact that all students at the University are taking military training has resulted in some changes in the programme of organized sport. University students are not permitted to play games in any outside league, so all sports are organized on an inter-company or inter-platoon basis.

Rugby, which was dropped from the programme at Macdonald last year, is being played again. The University rugby teams represent four groups; Army, Navy, Air Force and Macdonald College trainees and the schedule calls for Macdonald to play 6 games during the season. In the games which have been played to date the college team has shown the real fighting spirit and has played a good brand of football, but with less experience and with less opportunity for practices than their opponents, they have come out on the short end of the scores, though in their first game against the Army the score was only 1-0.

Basketball and volleyball will be played during the winter and the college expects to have a strong hockey team. A Badminton tournament will be played off before Christmas and an inter-company league will be formed for the second term. Macdonald will be sending in representatives to the two assaults-at-arms at McGill, one before Christmas, for novices, and one in the second term, open to anyone.

George Tulley who coached the fencing teams last year will be on the job again this year, and fencing classes will be open to both men and women students. The student-staff rifle club will function as usual; the range was opened on November 3rd. It will be a busy place this winter for in addition to members of the rifle club all students who are taking military training will be using it for firing practice.

The Field Day

The annual track meet held on the 22nd of last month was one of the best organized meets we remember seeing at Mac and credit is due to Coach Chapman for the speed and efficiency with which the different events were run off. Len Purdy as starter and Treff. Seigny as announcer gave him excellent support, and the members of the staff who acted as judges, timekeepers and scorers put in an afternoon's work which was much appreciated.

For once the weather was good. Last year the sun shone but a cold wind kept the contestants shivering and cut down the numbers of spectators. For two or three years before

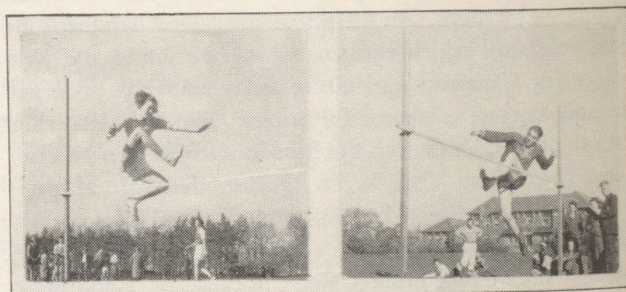
that it poured rain. This year's warm sun was a welcome change.

Interest among the students was keen and the numbers entering each event were larger than usual. All the events were run off except the finals of the 220 yard dash, which were run the following day and the 3 mile run which was held a week later. The last event was almost cancelled entirely, for the men who were entered in the race played a game of football against an Army team from McGill the Saturday after the meet, and came out of the game somewhat the worse for wear. However, the injuries apparently healed satisfactorily.

Every class at the college was represented, the Freshmen coming out on top. Results by classes were:

MEN		WOMEN	
Freshmen . . .	43 points	Sophettes . . .	21 points
Seniors	33 "	Freshettes . . .	10 "
Sophomores . .	22 "	Teachers	9 "
Postgrads . . .	14 "	Juniors	6 "
Juniors	5 "	Homemakers . .	4 "

Charley Petch won the individual aggregate and Peggy Mills carried off top honours among the girls.



"... with the greatest of ease."

J. W. McBain Cameron, '30, spent a few hours at the college last month with his wife and young son. He has given up his position as Provincial Entomologist for Nova Scotia and Professor of Entomology at N.S.A.C. to join the R.C.A.F. He stopped off at Mac on his way to Brandon to join his unit.

Gordon O'Brien, '35, who for the past year and a half has been General Secretary of the C.S.T.A. with headquarters in Ottawa has gone on active service and reported for duty on October 6th. His position at Ottawa will be filled while he is away by Mr. Geo. J. Callister, a graduate of O.A.C. and of Cornell.

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ROSES HEAVY FEEDERS

One point to remember in the fall work in the rose garden is that rose plants require heavy feeding to produce an abundance of fine bloom in the following year. Well-rotted cattle manure is perhaps the best fertilizer to use. The manure should be placed in the trenches made between the plants after they have been hilled up for winter protection. This treatment is also valuable in protecting the roots against heavy frost. In the spring when cultivation is begun, the fertilizer may be incorporated with the soil of the rosebed.

Records of Chick Hatchings

Figures recently published showing the records of chick production from approved hatcheries in each province place Quebec in second place with respect to hatchability. The percentage of hatchability, that is, the percentage of chicks hatched from the total eggs set was this year 69.9%. Percentages for all provinces are as follows:

Nova Scotia	72.0%
Quebec	69.9%
Ontario	68.1%
British Columbia	66.9%
Prince Edward Island	62.9%
Manitoba	61.9%
New Brunswick	60.3%
Saskatchewan	56.6%
Alberta	55.9%

Information and Where to Get It

Home-made Tractors From Old Automobiles. Stencil No. 25, by Prof. L. G. Heimpel, Macdonald College, Quebec. - 15 cents.

The making of a small tractor from an old car is described in this stencil. The car chassis is shortened and a truck differential is used to transmit the power to the rear wheels. Built-up machines of this description are designed to pull a one or two horse load.

Overhauling the Farm Tractor. Bulletin No. 80, by Prof. E. A. Hardy, Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. - 10 cents.

This gives information on grinding valves, setting valves, valve clearances, bearing adjustments, ignition check up, radiator cleaning and other information pertaining to tractor servicing.

Home-made Pipeless Furnace. Plan No. 323, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Macdonald College, Quebec. - 10 cents.

Plan 323 shows the construction details of a home-made furnace which is made by placing a drum stove in the basement and building a casing around it. This type of furnace is excellent for a small or medium sized house. It improves the air circulation and reduces house drafts. By placing the stove in the basement the house can be easily kept warm. The cost of the construction is very low.

Comparative Insulating Values of Various Kinds of Construction for Walls of Buildings. Stencil No. 9, by Prof. L. G. Heimpel, Macdonald College, Quebec. - 15 cents.

With this publication you can determine the relative value of different methods of wall insulation. Pressed paper boards, wool insulation, shavings, lumber, and other building materials are given relative value according to their ability to hold heat in a building.

* * *

Sugar syrup, made by dissolving two parts of white granulated sugar in one part of boiling water, either by weight or volume, cannot be surpassed as winter food for bees.

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Use Rapid-Flo Filters to get the scrupulously clean milk that pays highest prices.



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LIMITED MONTREAL**

The first estimate of Canadian tobacco production in 1941 shows a total of 74,875,700 pounds, or 13,739,600 pounds more than in 1940. The 1941 crop was produced on 69,140 acres. There is only a small carry-over into the new crop year of unsold tobacco from the 1940 crop and the marketing outlook for all types is favourable. Arrangements have been made with the United Kingdom Board of Trade for the shipment to Britain of eight million pounds of unmanufactured Canadian tobacco.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

The second annual ram sale of the Eastern Townships Sheep Breeders' Association showed the increased interest in sheep. Prices were considerably higher than last year. As one breeder put it, it would have paid to winter them through to sell this fall. It also showed the profit in raising good stock. Top price was \$37.50 with one more at \$37 while the majority sold below \$25. The actual cost of raising the best ones probably wasn't much more but the returns were.

Speaking of returns, the farmers who were able to raise the top animals at the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show certainly got well paid for their trouble. The Grand Champion steer brought \$918 and the Reserve sold for \$552. The Champion Hereford was given by its owner to the Queen's Canadian Fund and sold for nearly \$300; quite a contribution from its owner, C. D. French of Cookshire. The Champion Aberdeen Angus went for \$243. The best animal in the 600-750 lb. class was bought by Morantz Beef Co. and immediately resold for the benefit of the Red Cross. Prices were far above those of last year, partly due to the war perhaps, yet some of the increase went directly for war purposes and no doubt the rest will be indirectly added to our war effort.

The Grand Champion lamb brought over \$138 and the Reserve better than \$67 which shows that wool isn't the only thing that pays in the sheep business though of course the market at that price is limited to two animals a year from this district. Still, it might be your lamb next year.

The hog classes seemed to offer further proof that good breeding coupled with good feeding can be depended on to turn out good hogs. A. C. Parkhill was able to turn out one top pen again with second place in the other class. Top price was 36c but none of them sold below 18c, so 55 hogs brought their owners a lot of money.

On the way home from the sale we saw a tractor ploughing with lights at Bob McVittie's at Hatley Center. Of

course, we couldn't tell who was on it but it could have been nine-year-old Bobbie judging by the way he handled the job at the Stanstead ploughing match. He was in the regular tractor class so the competition was too stiff for him to place high but his ploughing was good enough to be proud of. Ordinary farmers had a liking for the job done by Ambrose Tetrault in the walking plow class. His team was in use elsewhere until twenty-five minutes before the close so he had to make speed but he was doing good work just the same. Speed and efficiency are what we ordinary farmers think about as good ploughing.

The Farm Forum class in the International Community School at Stanstead may mark another milestone on the road to better understanding between farmers the world over. If we ever get the Canadian Farm Federation going so that various groups of farmers in Canada will understand each others' problems, the next step will be to contact American farmers and establish mutual understanding there. Some day, after we get our national policy for agriculture, we shall have to get an international one as well. We worry when American pork comes in here, yet a little later the movement may be in the opposite direction. Eastern Canadian farmers object to mill-feeds going to the States when we want them here yet we like to sell them cows which they wouldn't buy unless they could feed them. All such little problems must be viewed in proper perspective if we are to establish the Churchill-Roosevelt new order after the war.

From that Forum I gather that the U. S. farmers have an organization on the same pattern as the Canadian Federation. However, it is stronger than ours and has more to say in steps taken by the government that affect farming. Our Federation could be just as powerful and will be if we get behind it.

One of their cooperatives is offering the opportunity to get cows artificially bred to top bulls as a service to its members. It seems as if artificial insemination offers a great chance to improve our cattle and cut production costs.

Swine Clubs Sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Montreal

The Kiwanis Club of Montreal, through its Agricultural Committee, has made an interesting experiment in its Swine Clubs programme which was started during the past summer. Briefly, the plan works as follows:

After consultation with the district agronomes and other officials, two clubs were organized, one in Lachute and one in Ste. Martine district; the membership included both girls and boys. Young sows were purchased by the Kiwanis Club and one was delivered to each swine club member free of charge. In return, the young breeders in whose care the sows were placed signed an agreement to give back to the Kiwanis Club one average female pigling at the age of eight weeks, and one fully fed hog at the age of six months. These were to be taken from the first litter, provided it exceeded four. If it did not, the pigs were to be delivered from the next litter. The piglings will be used to start new clubs, and the hogs will be sold to the company from which the original sows were bought. The Kiwanis Club thus get back the purchase price of the sows bought to start the plan, and the balance of the litters and the original sows will remain the property of the young breeders. It is the hope of the sponsors of the plan that many of these young people will continue raising pigs, now that they have got their start.

The clubs are operated under rules and regulations of the Departments of Agriculture, and the members are entitled to any grants and premiums which may be available, depending on the quality of the pigs raised.

SOME WAYS TO SAVE ON FEEDS

1. Buy in ton lots or more, if possible.
2. Pay cash.
3. Haul your own feed from car or warehouse.
4. Save the bags—they are worth money.
5. Balance your own grain with other feeds.
6. Keep animals supplied with fresh water.

Pasture Fertilizing Pays

Discussing pasture fertilizer experiments at the Experimental Farm at Kentville, the "Nova Scotia Farm News" has the following to say:

"On the old fields at Kentville all three of the major fertilizer elements show definite economic returns. During the past few years an acre which was untreated has averaged 3,500 pounds of grass per year. But this is getting less each year and an average of the last few years only, would be much less than this. The addition of 600 pounds of acid phosphate applied every third year has increased the yield to somewhat over 8,000 pounds of grass per acre. A still further addition of potash at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, applied every three years, has increased the yield of grass to 13,500 pounds. The addition of nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 100 pounds annually to the area receiving both minerals, has again increased the yield to 16,500 pounds of grass.

If, for the purposes of calculation, it is assumed that the grass on fertilized pastures has a value of one-tenth cent per pound, then extra grass is produced to the value of \$4.50 annually from the addition of an expenditure of \$2.00 for acid phosphate. A still further increase of grass valued at \$5.50 is obtained for an annual expenditure of 70 cents in potash. A still further increase of grass is produced at a value of \$3.00 from an annual expenditure of \$1.50 for nitrate of soda. In other words, where a complete fertilizer is used a total increase of grass valued at \$13.00 was produced at an expenditure of \$4.20 for fertilizer.

But this is not the whole story, for such calculations are based on a uniform valuation of the grass produced, whereas the grass on the fertilized areas is of much higher quality than that on the untreated area. Also, while the arbitrary value of one-tenth cent per pound which is placed on grass may be approximately a fair price in considering the gains of young stock on pasture, a higher valuation than this is probably indicated when used by milking cows."

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WAR TYPE FARMING

The war has made it necessary for farmers to make changes in the usual types of farming followed, as well as in the methods of operation. Emphasis has been placed on the production of cheese and bacon. Home grown feeds have to be used as much as possible and labour requirements cut down to the minimum. With these facts in view, estimates have been made by the Central Experimental Farm, of the possible changes that can be made in the existing types of farming to accomplish these ends. A suggested prospectus has been drawn up for an average-sized farm stocked for the dual purpose of beef cattle and bacon hogs. One-half of the cows is milked and the other half raises calves for baby beef. By having grain crops combined, binder as well as stock-ing and threshing expenses are eliminated. Milking is carried on mostly in the six months in which one man is hired. Such a method of operation could be modified to suit many farms where labour is scarce.

No. 3

MIRACLE
BILL
SAYS



My wife, Mary, has ways of figuring things that sometimes seems a little funny to me — but she generally gets something mighty interesting out of it. Last night she says: "Bill, did you ever think that we're running a kind of factory? We manufacture eggs, and milk and pork. You put raw materials into the shop, and out comes the finished product. And the better the materials you put in, the better the product." Well, that made me laugh! But there's sense to it. Take our pork and ham factory, for instance. I got it figured out that the raw materials we put in cost us just three cents for every pound of finished goods—that's the cost of the feed per pound of market hog. That's pretty cheap, isn't it? And yet we use the best feeds—like Ogilvie "Miracle" Hog Starter. And, man, does that start the pork factory going fast and furious—it beats all our competitors in the pork manufacturing business for speed, and for quality of product.



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PAY

THE "MIRACLE" WAY

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Company, Limited 41-21



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

RECORDS BROKEN AT SHERBROOKE

The Provincial Fat Show and Sale is held each year under the auspices of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association and with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which this year donated \$1200.00 in prize money. The show is held at the Sherbrooke fair grounds and took place this year on October 15, 16 and 17th. A ram sale was a feature of the opening day; judging was done on the 16th and the sale itself was opened officially by Premier Godbout on the afternoon of the 17th.

The Fat Stock Show is achieving its primary objective—that of encouraging the production of beef cattle in the Eastern Townships. Proof of this is given by the fact that this year all but 20 of the 114 head of cattle brought to the show had been bred and raised locally, in contrast to the first few sales at which the majority of the entries were imported animals. Both grand and reserve champions were local animals.

The Fair this year was an unqualified success. The light classes were a trifle better than last year, but the heavier animals, in the opinion of some, lacked a little of the smoothness shown by last year's entries. There was a noticeable improvement in the way the animals were handled in the ring. A committee of representatives of the packing houses looked over all the entries before they were allowed into the judging arena to make sure that only high quality animals would be offered for sale, and it speaks well for the quality of the offerings that only 3 animals of the 114 were rejected, leaving 111 to be sold.



Premier Godbout declares the Sale open.

Grand Champion Brings Record Price

The grand champion of the show was a beautiful Shorthorn steer raised and shown by Clayton Sherman of Canterbury. He tipped the scales at 816 pounds and was bought by the T. Eaton Company for the record price of \$1.12½ per pound. Sherman's other winnings included first place in the preliminary class, 751-850 pounds, the Shorthorn ribbon, the Shorthorn special prize, and the cup offered by Canada Packers for the owner of the grand champion. Others of his animals placed in a number of classes, including fourth prize in the class for steers from 851 to 1000 pounds.

Mooney has Reserve Champion

The reserve champion was a white Shorthorn owned by George Mooney & Sons of Inverness. This steer won his class in the preliminary judging and was placed second in the special for Shorthorn breeders, yielding first place to Sherman's grand champion. The T. Eaton Company bought the reserve champion for 60c, a considerable advance over last year's price of 42c.

Sale Prices Good

Good prices were the order of the day at the sale. As already mentioned, the grand champion brought \$1.12½, the reserve champion 60c. The champion Hereford steer, owned by C. D. French of Cookshire, was sold to Steinberg's Ltd. for 27½c, the proceeds being donated to the Queen's Canadian Fund by Mr. French. Steinberg's also bought Howard Murray's champion Aberdeen Angus steer for 33c. Morentz Beef Co. purchased the prize winning baby beef which weighed 672 pounds for 31c and handed it back to be resold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. On the second sale Canada Packers equalled the first bid and a sum of around \$200.00 was made available for the Red Cross.

Results of the judging of the various classes were as follows: steer or heifer, 600-750 pounds, Green Hills Farm, Lennoxville; 751-850 pounds, Clayton Sherman, Canterbury; steer, 851-1000 pounds, Geo. Mooney & Sons, Inverness; 1001-1100 pounds, C. D. French, Cookshire; 1100 pounds and over, C. D. French.

Special Competitions

A number of special prizes are offered each year. A challenge cup, given by Canada Packers to the owner of the Grand Champion, was awarded to Clayton Sherman. It must be won three times before it becomes the permanent possession of the winner. Special prizes are offered by the Provincial Association, open to Shorthorn steers sired by a pure bred Shorthorn bull and showing Shorthorn characteristics, and the first three were won by C. Sherman, Geo. Mooney and Irving Watson. Canada Packers also offer special prizes restricted to members of the Compton County Beef Feeding Club. C. D. French won first prize in the section for home raised steers, and Rene Raymond of St. Edwidge (who had the grand champion of the 1940 show) won in the section for imported steers. The prize for showmanship was won by George Mooney with the steer which went on to win the reserve championship.



Howard Murray's Grand Champion.

Sheep and Hogs

Sheep entries at the show totalled 230 head. Howard Murray of Georgeville had the grand champion and the best pen of 8 lambs; Willard Pope of Hatley showed the reserve champion and H. B. Norris had the best pen of 4. Here again prices were better than last year; the grand champion lamb was knocked down to the T. Eaton Company for \$1.75 and the reserve champion brought a top bid of 81c from Swift Canadian Company, more than double the bid for the reserve champion of 1940.

Fifty-five hogs owned by 7 breeders brought prices ranging from 36c for the first prize lot of 3, owned by F. G. Bennet, Bury, to 18c for a pen of 8, placed in fifth place.

Officials expressed themselves as very well pleased with the show. A number of new competitors were out this year, and hopes are high for an even better show in 1942.

LIVESTOCK INSURANCE PROPOSED

A Mutual Insurance Association through which horse and cattle breeders may receive compensation for the death of valuable animals is a project now being studied by the Quebec Livestock Breeders Association.

Some months ago the Provincial Department of Agriculture secured the services of Mr. Coyle, an expert in insurance matters, to study the question of livestock insurance and to prepare a report on what might be done along this line. His report, and an outline of a mutual insurance plan, were presented at a meeting of the Quebec Livestock Breeders Association held in Montreal on October 27th, for study and discussion.

Summary of Proposal

In its present form, the plan is to provide insurance against death from any cause of stallions and purebred cattle which have been certified free of T.B. and Bang's disease. Based on an estimated mortality of 2% among stallions and 3% among cattle, the annual premium for insuring a stallion would be 5% of its commercial value, and in the case of cattle, 6%. Half of this premium would be payable in cash; the balance by a note on demand, payable only in the event that the cash premiums collected proved insufficient to meet the claims. To this would be added a registration charge of \$1.00 per stallion and 25c per head of cattle. Thus the premium on a cow valued at \$100. would be \$3.25 in cash plus a note for \$3.00 which might never have to be paid. The cash premium would be payable annually. As proposed, insurance would be available on stallions from the ages of 2-7 years, on cattle from the ages of 3 months to 10 years.

More Study Required

It was announced that the Department of Agriculture is prepared to assist in the administration of the plan, should it be adopted, and to assume the costs of operation until the project becomes self-supporting.

The delegates proved interested in the proposal, but agreed that more study of the whole question was necessary. However, the principal of insurance of stallions was approved, and a committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of extending the coverage to include stallions from 1-12 years of age, and to include mares in the scheme. As Mr. Coyle pointed out, the total lack of any figures on the mortality rate among mares made it extremely difficult to set a premium rate for them.

Another committee was set up to investigate the proposal for cattle insurance, on which no action was taken at the meeting. The report of both committees will be presented at the Association's annual meeting in February.

BATTLING THE BORER

The following figures show the success being achieved by the entomologists under the direction of Mr. Maheux in controlling corn-borer infestation in the province.

DISTRICT	Percent of Infestation	
	1940	1941
Levis	1%	2%
Beauce	1½	9
Victoria	2	2
Nicolet	22	12
Sherbrooke	3	1
St. Hyacinthe	62	20
Granby	59	26
St. John	63	24
Chateaugay	70	16
Montreal	65	35
Hull	25	6
St. Jerome	43	15
Joliette	59	36
Three Rivers	39	11
Quebec	8	3

It will be seen that an impressive reduction in the amount of infestation is shown for all but two districts, Beauce being a notable exception. However since the amount of corn grown in this district is very small, no propaganda was carried on, which may account for the increase. In Chateaugay, where the most intensive campaign was carried out, the percent of infestation was reduced from 70 in 1940 to 16 in 1941, positive proof that if proper control measures are enforced, the corn borer menace can be held in check.

The Department was seriously considering some time ago, prohibiting the growing of corn in certain districts, as the only solution to the problem. This summer's experience

has shown this to be unnecessary. By taking suitable precautions the corn borer can be controlled, but any relaxation in applying control measures next year may easily wipe out this year's gains against the pest.

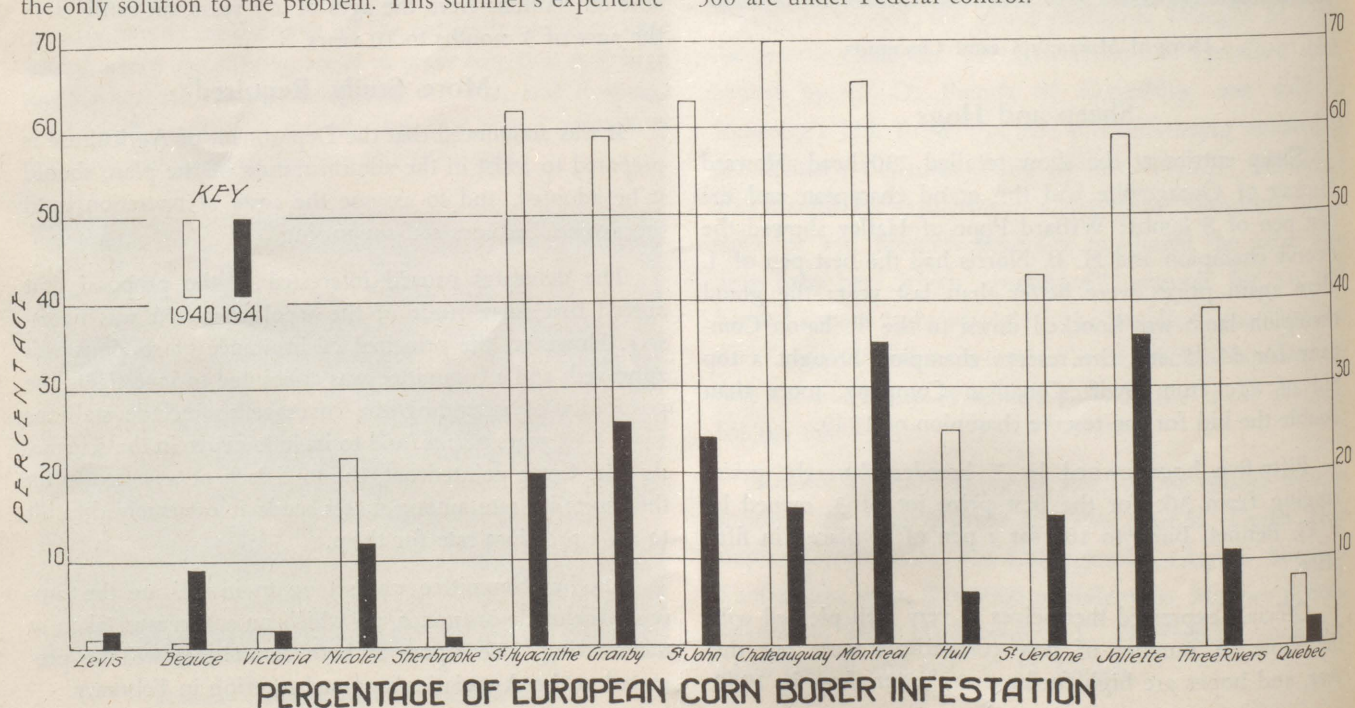
The law still requires all corn growers to completely destroy all corn remnants. October 20 was the deadline in the Montreal district—in other parts of the province, before June 1st next year. Late fall plowing buries the borers but does not destroy all of them. Those which emerge in the spring will pupate on trash in the fields. Corn trash is preferred, but they will use straw or manure. If the old corn fields have been properly cleaned, either in the fall or early in May, most of the larvae will not pupate. A disc harrow on old corn fields is recommended in preference to a spring harrow which tends to bring buried borers to the surface.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' MEETING

Starting this fall, the Quebec Shorthorn Breeders' Association will grant farmers in each of the 3 beef cattle centres, and in Frontenac, \$5.00 for each purebred Shorthorn heifer bought by them. The Association has also decided to award another special prize for next year's Sherbrooke show, for the best purebred Shorthorn steer.

President of the Association for the coming year will be N. G. Bennett, Bury. George McTavish, Georgeville, and L. J. Simard will be vice-president and treasurer respectively.

There are 3800 herds in Quebec which have been blood-tested, and of these 1650 have passed the test. Of the 1650, 300 are under Federal control.



AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

We take it for granted that the readers of the *Journal* are familiar with the opportunities for English-speaking young people to obtain training in farming, but it may be that the opportunities available for the French-speaking portion of the population may not be quite as well understood. A revised programme for the French agricultural schools has been prepared and will go into effect this fall, and it might be interesting to see just what is being done along these lines.

In the Province of Quebec, agriculture is taught in three colleges, Macdonald, Oka, and Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and at thirty Intermediate Agriculture Schools and what are known as agricultural orphanages. In the intermediate schools the subject matter is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, while in the orphanages about one-third of the syllabus is concerned with farming.

The new course which has been drawn up by Mr. J. C. Magnan, Inspector of Agricultural Schools, is a big step forward in agricultural education. It is based on the idea that whatever a youth learns at the school should be of practical use to him on the farm, and nothing will be taught which cannot be carried out on an average Quebec farm with average equipment. The subject matter will be so arranged that all students will be taught certain basic principles of farming; supplementary and special courses will be available for those who show particular interest in some special branch of farming. Practical work in farm carpentry, harness making and repairing and in forge work will be given special attention.

To make sure that the new courses will be given in a manner that will be of real benefit to the students the laboratories and libraries of the schools are being reorganized and improved. Seventy-five percent of the schools already have farms attached to them, and it is the aim for the future that a typical farm of 100 or 125 acres shall be part of the property of every agricultural school in the province.

There are at present about 1200 students in these schools; the teaching staffs include members of religious orders and laymen, and the Government requires that all priests teaching agriculture in these schools must have at least a bachelor's degree in agriculture. The standard of admission has been raised, and next year no student may enter an Intermediate agriculture school unless he has a seventh grade certificate.

Mr. J. A. Proulx, Head of the Agronomic Service, is naturally very much interested in agricultural education and, when speaking to the members of the Junior Judging Clubs who were present at the judging contest at Macdonald College in September, he urged upon the boys present the absolute necessity of attending these schools if it was in any way possible. With the improved courses which these

changes will introduce, it is sincerely to be hoped that the attendance in these schools, which opened early this month, will show a substantial increase.

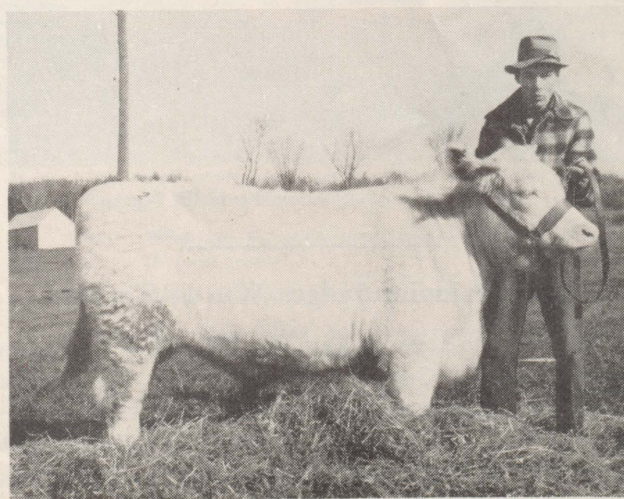
SUGAR WILL BE MADE IN QUEBEC NEXT YEAR

Quebec is to have a new co-operative enterprise—one which will likely be the largest co-operative on the North American Continent. This is a beet-sugar factory which is to be located at St. Hilaire. Construction has already begun on the beet warehouse, and work on the factory will start next spring.

The Department of Agriculture has bought a complete plant for processing sugar beets at a cost of \$150,000.00, which is to be installed in the new factory. The plant will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of beets annually, to supply which it is estimated that 10,000 acres of beets will be needed. Officials under the direction of Mr. Auger and Mr. Proulx are planning a campaign to be carried on during the winter among the farmers living within a radius of 75 miles of St. Hilaire, to arrange for the necessary seeding next spring to provide beets for the factory, which is expected to start operating in the fall of 1942. It is expected that about 5000 farmers will participate in the scheme.

The whole project will be organized as a co-operative, which will be operated by the Department for the first year. Members of the co-operative will turn back a portion of their profits until the initial cost and the running expenses have been reimbursed to the Government. It will likely be 10 or 15 years before the members actually own the factory. Members of the co-operative will be drawn from the counties of Rouville, Vercheres, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, St. John, Chambly, Yamaska, and possibly others.

This is the largest single project ever undertaken by the Department, and its progress will be watched with keen interest.



John Mooney and the reserve champion, with which he also won the prize for showmanship.

QUEBEC BEEF CATTLE ASSOCIATION MAKES PLANS FOR 1942

We mentioned in our report of the Fat Stock Sale that both the grand and reserve champions were local products, bred and raised by their owners. This fact prompted the Quebec Beef Cattle Association to decide not to import any steers this year, but to rely on local animals for breeding purposes. A number of other interesting decisions were made at the annual meeting of the Association, held at Sherbrooke during the Fat Stock Show.

It was decided to hold at next year's show a sale of purebred Shorthorn heifers for breeding purposes. These would all be quality animals especially selected for the purpose. In the last 3 years 33 bulls have been distributed in the 3 beef cattle centres, St. Edwidge, Bury, and Inverness, and next year will see judging in the herd improvement competition which was organized last year.

Officers of the Association for 1942 are: *President*—L. C. Roy; *Vice-Presidents*—A. E. Dyson, A. Cournoyer; *Secretary*—L. J. Simard. *Directors*—C. D. French, Geo. Mooney, John McKellar, H. B. Norris, Jos. Patoine, Edward Robinson, Clayton Sherman. The consultative committee will consist of J. A. McClary, S. Boily, J. A. St. Marie, L. J. Simard, W. G. MacDougall, R. T. Ryan, C. A. Staples. The members of the project committee will be S. Boily, R. S. Hamer, Adrien Morin, A. R. Ness, J. P. Fleury, M. G. Donovan, C. Staples, and L. J. Simard.



The best pen of 4, shown by H. B. Norris.

Quebec Junior Judges Win at Toronto

As we go to press we learn that the team of Dugas and Belisle from St. Guillaume placed first in the National Contest at Toronto on November 3rd, and the team from St. Pie, Messrs. Bernard and Chaput placed third in cattle judging. The St. Lambert team of Gagnon and Buteau came third in potato judging and Messrs. Pouliot and Chabot came fifth in grain judging.

Here are some interesting facts and figures on the production of dairy products in Quebec.

In 1940, 27.9% of the gross agricultural revenue in this province came from dairy products. Between January and September 1941, 25% of all cheese manufactured in Canada came from Quebec; 70% of all processed cheese is produced here, and we have 18 factories engaged in making various forms of concentrated milk.

The following are the figures on production in Quebec as at October 1st, 1941, compared with the same period in 1940. Values are shown in pounds.

	1941	1940	Increase over 1940
Butter	62,292,452	56,867,298	5.8%
Cheese	29,896,592	28,149,688	6.2%
Concentrated Milk	37,900,000*	22,293,809	61. %

*estimated.

* * *

The Hon. Austin Taylor, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, was an interested spectator at the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Sale. He was much impressed by the quality of the Stock shown, and returned to New Brunswick hoping to organize a similar project in his home province.

* * *

A new publication, *Le Bulletin des Fermières*, replaces the Women's section in the Quebec Journal of Agriculture, French edition, which suspended publication some years ago. It is being distributed to all of the 30,000 Cercle Fermières members in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. Peter Nadeau, Secretary of the Provincial Dairy Commission, has been appointed to the War Prices Board at Ottawa.

The Late Roger Charbonneau

R. P. Charbonneau, regional agronome for the Montreal district, died in New Orleans on October 24th after two years of ill health.

Mr. Charbonneau had an outstanding record during his career. He was one of the founders of "La Corporation des Agronomes de Quebec" and always took a keen interest in its affairs. His sound judgment and excellent scientific training coupled with an infinite capacity for getting things done made for success in everything he undertook. A large man, he never seemed in a hurry, but he had the ability to do an enormous amount of work in a day.

His death leaves a gap in the ranks of the technical agriculturists of the province which will not easily be filled.



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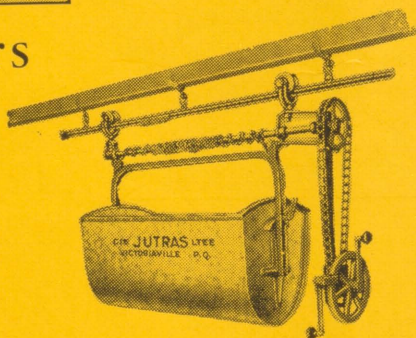
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The Macdonald College Study Kits and the Canadian Farm Problems pamphlets may be ordered through the Journal.

These study outlines cover many fields of interest. They bring to their readers a realization of the problems facing agriculture, and offer some suggestions for dealing with them. A complete set will form a comprehensive reference library on the subjects discussed. Prices for the Study Kits are as follows:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: 5 outlines, 37 pages. With kit, 40c; without kit, 30c.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: 12 outlines, 85 pages. With kit, 80c; without kit, 70c.

NUTRITION SERIES: 6 outlines, 38 pages. With kit, 35c; without kit, 30c.

POULTRY SERIES: 12 outlines, 98 pages. With kit, 85c; without kit, 75c.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: 12 outlines, 96 pages. With kit, 1.75; without kit, 75c.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: 6 outlines which may be obtained free by residents of the Province of Quebec by writing to Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, Department of Education, Quebec, P.Q. This is prepared particularly for the use of secretaries of study groups or other organizations. This series may be purchased for 80c by non-residents of Quebec.

The CANADIAN FARM PROBLEMS pamphlets are 16 in number, and may be had for \$1.00 for the complete set. The titles are as follows:—

1. Are there too many farmers?
2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants?
5. Can we improve our taxation system?
6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable, or practicable for Canada?
15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
16. What shall we do about it?

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1½ MILLION HOGS are likely to be marketed **DURING NOVEMBER - DECEMBER**

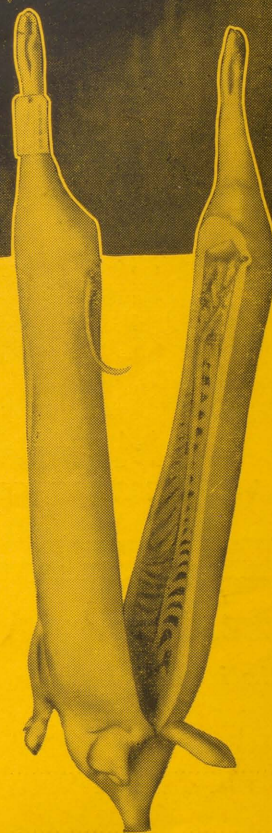
*This is double the number marketed
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